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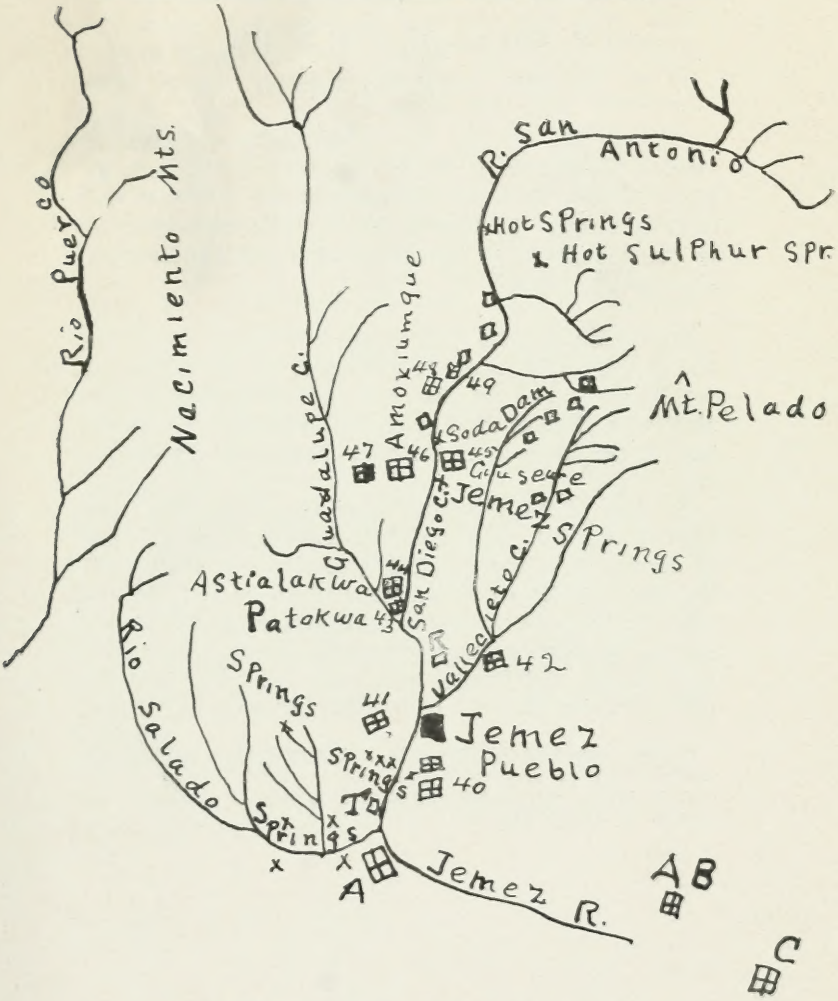

MAP OF THE JEMEZ REGION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DON PEDRO DE PERALTA GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO, IN THE PLACE OF DON JOAN DE OÑATE[1]

(The dispute among historians whether Oñate or Peralta founded Santa Fe is settled by the instructions given Peralta upon his appointment as Governor and Captain General to succeed Oñate. The translation is by Lansing Bloom, of the School of American Research, at present in Spain.)

The Instruction for Don Pedro de Peralta, who, from the present, goes under appointment as governor and captain general of the provinces and settlements of New Mexico in place of Don Joan de Oñate and by resignation of the latter from the said charge are the following:

As soon as his title and other dispatches may have been delivered to him, he shall set out from the City of Mexico with the greatest promptness possible with the twelve soldiers and Religious whom he is taking as relief to the said provinces, endeavoring to shorten his journey as much as may be possible because the matter is so urgent, and [seeing to it] that the soldiers on the road go under restraint and without causing any unrest

1. The original of this document, if left by Peralta in Santa Fe, perished with the archives in 1680. This certified copy of the record in Mexico was sent to Spain and is now at Sevilla in the *Archivo de Indias*, 58-3-16.

or injury to the Indians nor to other persons, making them pay at their just value for the food and effects which may be given them.

He shall seek to conserve on the road the horses and cattle which he is taking so that they may arive undiminished because they are urgently needed for the labors which immediately are to be begun in that land and for which a quantity of implements and other necessary equipment are being taken.

As soon as he may have arrived in the said provinces he shall inform himself of the state of the settlements there, endeavoring before all else to put into execution the founding and settlement of the Villa which it is intended and ordered to be made there so that they may commence to be and live with some system and permanence; in which [Villa] he shall permit the citizens to elect four *regidores* and these [elect] *alcaldes ordinarios* each year who may hear civil and criminal causes which arise in the Villa and for five leagues around, referring [such cases] to them for decision and jurisdiction without prejudice to the third [*fuero?*][2], observing in the consideration of the criminal causes what has been provided and ordained by law, also that they may not have jurisdiction over Indians but only the said governor or his lieutenant, and the election which they may make of alcaldes and regidores each year let the regidores do it for the regidores who may have to succeed the year following and those so elected immediately choose the said alcaldes, the election being approved by the said governor.

That the said alcaldes ordinarios and regidores of such

2. Apparently a reservation to protect the religious in their right of trial in an ecclesiastical court.

Villa may for thirty years assign to each resident two lots for house and garden and two fields for orchard and another two for vineyard and olive trees and land [which can be cultivated] by four horses, and for their irrigation the necessary water and, [they] having it, requiring them to make ten years of continuous residence without any absence under penalty that if they should be absent for four months continuously without leave from the Cabildo and government they lose it all and their property be reallotted to another.

He may empower the said Cabildo to elect an *alguacil* to execute justice and a clerk (*escribano*) with his approval.

He shall designate as belonging to the said Villa six properties and a square of the streets for the making of *Casas Reales* and other public works.

The said Cabildo and government shall have power to make ordinances for the government of their Republic with confirmation of the said governor.

He shall grant to the one of the alcaldes ordinarios who has seniority that after completing the year he be *juez de mesta*[3] in the said Villa and its jurisdiction.

He is advised that if that land should put itself in a state that it be convenient to have royal officials[4] he so advise the viceroy of this New Spain and give the reasons which so move him, that provision may be made as convenient.

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3. "Juez de mesta" was a judicial office which originated in Spain in the middle ages. The *mesta* was an association or annual junta of stock-raisers for the handling of such matters as pasturage, the separating of the increase of flocks which were herded together, and the marketing of sales.— See Francisco de Ibarra and Nueva Vizcaya, Meecham, Duke University Press. p. 208. Also Antonio de Mendoza, Aiton, Duke University Press, pp 110 and 111.

4. The intimation being that revenue was desired if possible for the royal treasury.

He is given power to make *encomiendas* of Indians[5] to persons who may have served and lived in those provinces, in the quantity which may appear to him wise, not encroaching on those which may have been made by the said Don Joan de Oñate because these have to be conserved and the said *encomiendas* which he may so make, it is to be understood [are] only until, his majesty having been consulted, something else may be provided, and for this he shall send a statement of the ones which he may make with the services and qualities of the persons to whom they may be granted.

And because I have been informed that the manner and collection of the tribute imposed on those natives is with excess and much vexation and annoyance to them, the said governor is charged to give in this the decision which may be most suitable, proceeding in the matter with all justification and discharge of the royal conscience.

Although that land has to have a fixed number of residents, it has appeared [well] in order to avoid any injuries and inconveniences that there be no people under constraint and that their coming and going be free, and

5. The *encomienda* system introduced by the Spanish into the New World had its roots in the serfdom of Europe. Fortunately for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico there were in early times no mines in which they could be required to toil, but they were held to tribute in corn and *mantas*, in firewood and menial labor in the homes and fields of the Spaniards. The Indians who were allotted to a Spaniard for service were said to be "en encomienda." —For description of Encomienda System see Antonio de Mendoza, Aiton, Duke University Press, 1927, pp. 21, 24, 27, 29, 53, 65, 85, 90, 95, 100, 103, 141, 152, 191, also Francisco de Ibarra and Nueva Vizcaya, Meecham, Duke University Press, 1927, pp. 32 et seg.; also The Pacific Ocean in History, pp 242 and 242; also Benavides, Memorial on New Mexico, Ayer, Hodge and Lummis, Chicago, 1916, pp. 23, 104-105

thus the governor is charged and ordered that, the necessary residents remaining who may have obligation of completing their holding, the others be not required to give their presence under compulsion, except it be in case that some definite necessity make it obligatory for some short time.

Likewise he is charged and ordered that in no manner he desist from the defense of the land and the settled people seeking for good or ill to reduce the enemies or get rid of them for what tends to the quietude of the converted [Indians] and those who may be converted and in order to conserve and augment the reputation of the Spaniards among them and to make them more attached to intercourse with us.— And noting that, because one of the things which has made the hostiles more aggressive and the friendly ones more cowered and disaffectioned from good relations with us has been to see that the injuries which the hostiles do them, have not been remedied but rather have increased, it will be proper that great care be given to this so as to secure reputation with friends and enemies, [they] understanding the import of [our] patronage and defense of them.

And since I have been informed that the few people who are there are scattered through all that land in such way that not only are they discommoded in their administration, from being so few and distant those who reside in any place and being [discommoded] likewise for being able to be prepared and defended, and some pueblos and nations are in the frontiers and country of the Apaches who ordinarily welcome and entertain the hostiles and to be in them (said pueblos) the juntas, consultations and conspiracy against all the land, whence they set out to injure it and to make war on it, and so in order to draw together the ones as well as to remove

the others of these posts there are sites much more commodious and pacific, by the reduction (occupation) of which not only will the desired benefit be attained but also their administration will be of less work and so many ministers unnecessary, the injury which the hostiles might do will be known with more brevity and with that same [brevity] they will be remedied, the said governor is ordered that, consulting with the Religious and most experienced persons, these Reductions be made as most convenient, giving heed as much to the nearness in which they must be so as to be better administered as to the site which should be most suited for their defense in that there be lands, waters, and mountains and the rest necessary for all kinds of stock and tillage, and to the climate that it be like [that] of the parts [from] where they may be drawn in order to be assembled in it [the site], the which let it be done with such mature counsel that there be no chance of there resulting any disquiet or discontent among the Indians which might give concern.

And since likewise it has been understood that that land is peopled by various nations and very few people in any one of them, who talk various most difficult and barbarous languages from which arise many inconveniences for the good administration and intercourse both of the ministers and of the natives, the said governor is charged that with very particular care, advising with the religious, he so dispose that as a chief aim it be sought that all the Indians and particularly the children and youths learn the Spanish language, and in case they do not generally accommodate themselves to it that the endeavor be that at least those who may not have a disposition for the Spanish language be taught the one most

current in that land so that they may be better administered.

Until the land has been organized and allotted in all the matters above said, the said governor is charged that he do not consent nor allow to be permitted any departure for other parts since experience has shown that from covetousness of what is beyond there has always been failure to settle and favor what is necessary and obligatory without giving chief attention to securing what has been discovered as well in the spiritual as in the temporal, and that until having made and settled and peopled the Villa above referred to nothing else shall be regarded as a matter of principal intent — and in case that afterwards some expeditions must be made against the Indians who may not be at peace he shall allow only those Religious to make them who may wish to go forth in the apostolic manner to found and plant our holy faith and this in such manner that a sufficient number remain for the teaching of those who at present may be at peace.

And since some other matters may arise, the direction and decision of which cannot be provided from here and if it should be that from waiting to consult me about them a danger might be incurred of some grave inconveniences arising therefrom, the said governor is charged that, as the one who has the matter before him, when matters of this kind arise, with the advice and accord of the Religious and persons most able and well esteemed who may be in that land, he decide and execute what may be agreed upon, informing me at the first opportunity of what may have been done and what reasons there were for it, remembering that he is to proceed as regards this with much deliberation and mature counsel. Done in Mexico on the 30th of March, 1609.—Don Luis de

Velasco.—By order of the viceroy, Martín Lopez de Gauna.

Copied from one of the books of the Government. Corrected.

Martín Lopez de Gauna.
(rubric)

THE NEW GROTTO OF SANTILLANA DEL MAR

FIRST REPORT OF DOCTOR OBERMAIER

Published in the daily *A. B. C.*, Madrid Spain, June 1, 1928)

The new grotto is found some hundreds of meters distant from the Cave of Altamira, famous for its prehistoric paintings, which, as is known, was discovered in 1879 near Santillana del Mar (Santander) by Marcelino S. de Sautuola. In order to save the ancient cave which three years ago was threatening ruin a "junta for the Protection of Altamira" was organized with the Duke of Alba as president and under the scientific direction of the author of this report. The difficult technical work was entrusted to the well known engineer of Santander, Don Alberto Corral. Today the work of protection has been finished; access to the cave, illuminated by electric reflectors, is exceedingly easy and the interesting results of the excavations made by me have been placed in a small Museum installed not far from the cave. One reaches the cave from Santillana del Mar by a highway which will be opened to traffic the middle of June of this year. The construction of this highway had as a consequence the new and important discovery

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, Editor.

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which today is attracting the attention of the public.

In order to obtain the necessary construction stone a quarry was opened some fifty meters below the guard house. A week ago while pulling out the blocks the workmen came upon a narrow deep crevice which leads to a cavern which had been sealed hermetically thousands of years ago. After a superficial visit to the grotto Don Alberto Corral immediately realized the great importance of the discovery and without loss of time notified the Duke of Alba and him who writes this. May 29th found me in Santander with my students who were finishing

their course in Prehistory at the University. There had also assembled: Don Alberto Corral and the chief of public works of Santander, D. Manuel Sanjurjo; the archpriest and the alcalde of Santillana, the Archduchess Margarita of Austria, various representatives of the press and some other distinguished persons.

The wall of stone having been removed with which since the day of its discovery the entrance of the new grotto had been walled up, Sr. Corral and I first entered the subterranean grotto the other visitors following after in small groups.

According to my observations the grotto became isolated from the outer world in a most remote epoch by a landslide at the ancient entrance to the cave. This entrance seems to have been inhabited in those times by prehistoric man, the same as the entrance of the neighboring cave of Altamira, so we are led to think by the remains of axes which are noted below the enormous mass of stone blocks. Systematic excavation in this place is what will have to shed definite light upon this point.

The recently discovered grotto is distributed on different levels, is very spacious and measures eighty meters in length. It is very likely that it may communicate with the great cave of Altamira, below which it seems to extend. Of indescribe beauty are the thousands of delicate, cane-like stalactites which adorn the roof, interspersed with bands, which give the effect of hung tapestries. From the floor innumerable stalagmites rise towards the roof in the manner of columns. It is all of a virginal purity uncontaminated by dust or smoke and without any deterioration or trace of the slightest profanation. It can be asserted without exaggeration that this grotto is one of the greatest beauties of Nature in

Spain. For travellers and scientists it is destined to become a special center of attraction.

Within the cave upon a rocky slope lie spread out and well preserved the remains of a human skeleton. These remains give rise to the suspicion of some catastrophe, since, according to all probabilities, we have to do with a troglodyte of early times who was surprised by the slipping of the entrance to the cave and died of hunger within. The cranium does not present any primitive marks of the Neanderthal Man, altho it possesses a high arched brow, a strong jawbone with *montón* well developed and teeth energetically shaped. This suggests the European type of the Cro-Magnon race which inhabited western Europe approximately fifteen or twenty thousand years ago. It would be exceedingly premature as yet to fix a definite antiquity. Without doubt we have to do with a find which goes back to very remote times, since it has to be correlated with the landslide of the cave. No other evidences have been found, such as weapons, ornaments or other things, nor any ceramic remains.

It seemed to me best to leave the human remains *in situ* because their preparation will require some time. Also I have not believed it convenient for the grotto to be open to the public for the present. It is necessary to widen the entrance, and careful precautionary measures have to be taken in the interior in order that this marvellous work of Nature may be left to posterity with its beauty intact. So, then, the cave will remain closed during the next weeks and it will be impossible to visit it. Nevertheless it is probable that by the beginning of July it may be in a state to be seen and that then numerous Spanish visitors and foreigners from Santander may go

to spend in its magic confines an hour of extraordinary delight.—Huge Obermaier.

(Obermaier is author of "Fossil Man in Spain,"- in to spend in its magic confines an hour of extraordinary the Museum library)—Translated by Lansing Bloom, who sends the first pictures of the interior of the cave and of the skeleton to reach Santa Fe.

PERSONAL MENTION

Dr. Alexander Visits Santa Fe

Dr. Hartley B. Alexander of Scrip's Colleges, Pomona, was in Santa Fe with family, on June 12 and 13, on his way from California to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he will make final arrangements to transfer his affairs to the Pacific Coast. Dr. Alexander plans to build a summer home in Santa Fe and will again conduct his classes in the Summer Camp School at Jemez.

On A Scouting Trip

Friday and Saturday, June 8 and 9, were given by President and Mrs. J. F. Zimmermann, Dean and Mrs. Donnell of The University of New Mexico, Director and Mrs. Edgar L. Hewett, and Vice Director Paul A. F. Walter of the School of American Research, in determining upon a location for the annual summer camp school which this year will be held during August at the close of the Summer School sessions at the University in Albuquerque. The Puye on the Pajarito Plateau and the Jemez Hot Springs section were visited, the trip to the latter point being taken via the Cochiti section, the

Valle Grande and the Vallecitos de los Indios, a region of superb forest and mountain scenery. The decision was in favor of the Jemez region and this will likely be the permanent location for the summer sessions of the University and School of Research camp activities, the courses to be covered to include not only archaeology and anthropology but also, geology, botany, zoology, astronomy, climatology, engineering, etc., eventually making the Jemez region a culture center that will attract students not only from every part of the United States but also from the Latin American republics.

Eminent Anthropologist Visits

Dr. Albert Ernest Jenks, eminent sociologist and anthropologist, professor of anthropology of the University of Minnesota, was in Santa Fe on June 14 and the following day joined Dr. Edgar L. Hewett on the way to Albuquerque, from there going to the camp of the School of American Research on the upper Mimbres. There five of the graduate students of Dr. Jenks' department join him to take part in the excavations under the direction of Wesley Bradfield. In August, Dr. Jenks and his class will take part in the summer camp and excavations at Jemez Hot Springs, of the University of New Mexico and the School of Research.

Bradfield on the Job Again

Wesley Bradfield of the School of American Research, who had been compelled to leave excavation camp on the Mimbres to go to the hospital at Santa Rita because of an attack of the flu is able to be out again and in charge of the excavation work which promises to be as fruitful as that of former years. Upon hearing of his illness, Mrs. Bradfield left Santa Fe to join him.

To Head Ethnological Bureau

Unofficial reports have it that Dr. A. L. Kroeber of the University of California has been selected as head of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Dr. Kroeber is in his fifty-third year and the Civil Service regulations specially made for filling the post had placed 53 years as the age limit for candidates taking the examination. He spent 1915-1916 in New Mexico, 1924 in Mexico and 1925 in Peru. He is the author of "Zuñi Kin and Clan."

Art League President Visits

Karl Hatfield, president of the El Paso Art League, is a Santa Fe visitor, bringing with him an art student, Miss Sweeney, who entered the art school recently opened in Santa Fe by Cyril Kay Scott.

At Colorado College Commencement

Mrs. Mary R. Van Stone, librarian and art curator of the Museum of New Mexico, was at Colorado Springs during the past week, attending commencement exercises at Colorado College, from which her daughter graduated with honors.

Long Visits Bynner

Haniel C. Long, the poet, is again a visitor in Santa Fe a guest of Witter Bynner.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June Meeting Next Tuesday

The monthly business meeting of the New Mexico Historical Society will be held in the Palace of the Gov-

Fair is to be made an annual event. Mike Kirk who for years has been in charge of the Gallup Ceremonial will be director of the Fiesta at Albuquerque.

NEW MEXICO ARTISTS

Fiesta Art Exhibit at Las Vegas

A six weeks' exhibit of paintings by New Mexico Artists will open in the First National Bank Building at Las Vegas on June 25 in connection with the La Fiesta de los Artistes of the Las Vegas Culture Center. Raymond T. Roche, president of the Las Vegas Art League, spent some time in Santa Fe to round up local artists and was promised active participation. The Bank Building at Las Vegas is a $150,000 structure recently built but vacant at present and admirably adapted to an exhibit. No fee will be charged for entering pictures for exhibit and the cost of transportation will be borne both ways by the Las Vegas authorities. An effort will be made to sell as many paintings as possible to art lovers in Las Vegas as well as to the hundreds of students at the Las Vegas summer schools and Culture Center. Artists will have the privilege of removing any of their paintings at any time or substituting others for those removed.

Artists Ball

On the evening of June 26, a costume ball by Santa Fe artists is to be given. A similar affair in El Paso recently was attended by some forty artists, according to Karl Hatfield, president of the El Paso Art League, who is in Santa Fe at present.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Pueblo Ruins at Agua Fria

Director Edgar L. Hewett and Vice-Director Paul A. F. Walter on Wednesday, June 13, made an examination of the large mounds on the ranch of C. L. Pollard at Agua Fria, six miles south of Santa Fe, as well as the large pueblo ruin on the west bank of the Rio de Santa Fe, across from the Pollard place. In the latter there has been considerable digging and pot hunting, while in the former, a room or two have been opened and collections of shards made. It is evident that the prehistoric Pueblo community at Agua Fria was a considerable one and at least three large plazas have been located. The ruins are mentioned in Harrington's Tewa Geography but their Tewa name was unknown at the time that excellent work was compiled. The Indians at Tesuque have a name and traditions regarding the site.

Archaeological Society at Las Cruces

The Southern New Mexico Historical and Archaeological Society has been organized at Las Cruces with Dean Bloodgood of State College as president; Dr. Troy Sexton of las Cruces, vice president; L. A. Cardwell, of Las Cruces, secretary. The Society starts with a membership of 35 and expects to hold monthly meetings.

AMERICAN RED MAN

Indian Birth Rate Compared

The rate at which babies are added to Indian families has been compared with the growth of families of colonial women in America, S. C. de Aberle, of Yale University,

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The rate at which babies are added to Indian families has been compared with the growth of families of colonial women in America, S. C. de Aberle, of Yale University,

who spent last summer in Santa Fe and vicinity, reported to the Eugenics Research Association and the American Eugenics Society in joint session in New York. Birth records for the past years for a typical Indian village were collected by Miss de Aberle. The usual interval between births was 23 months, she reported, according to the records of Indian children who lived long enough to be christened, and whose existence and identity could thus be checked. The christening ceremony occurs within ten days after birth. As the age of the mother increased, the interval between new babies became longer, she found. "This is in accord with figures compiled by March and Davenport for the Gorton family of New England from 1700 to 1850," Miss de Aberle said. It is significant that two entirely distinct races, living in totally different conditions, should show these similarities in the rate of family growth, she pointed out.

EGYPTOLOGY

X—Ray Pictures of Mummies

X-ray pictures of Egyptian mummies, showing the skeletons arrayed in the remains of once beautiful clothing and jewelry, are being displayed beside the mysteriously swathed mummies themselves in a new exhibit at the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago. For some time, scientists have been using X-rays to penetrate the thick cloth wrapping of the ancient Egyptians in order to study diseases of the bones from which these people suffered. This is the first time, however, that X-ray photographs of the Egyptian dead have been put on public exhibition. The mummies are being shown in connection with the opening of six new halls in the Field Museum.